A Thrilling Episode that Occurred on the Evening Preceding the Great

Battle of Buena Vista.

Galveston (Tex.) News.

I never met a more diffident, modest, bashful man than Gen. Ben McCulloch, the In-Texas rangers in the Mexican war, a Confederate hero, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. He had faced and fought Comanches upon a score of occasions, had commanded and led frontiersmen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts, yet about the only thing he was really afraid

of was-a woman! I spent a week with him in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, just at the beginning of our civil war. And, by the way, he told me the South was making a great military blunder in going to war with a rich and powerful nation, without arms, without an army, without a navy and with no facilities or preparations whatever. "What we should do is, spend at least three years getting ready and then begin the fight." But it was not of this I intended to write, but of a period fifteen years earlier.

General Taylor had led the American army, composed almost exclusively of Southern volunteers, across the Rio Grande, had taken Matamoras, fought the desperate battle of Monterey and was encamped at Walnut Springs, near Saltillo. He had an army of 15,000 men in this campaign.

General Scott, his ranking officer, had taken Vera Cruz and stripped him of 10,000 of his troops. He thus left General Taylor in an exposed, isolated position in the heart of the enemy's country with a little army of only 5,000. But these men were the flower of the South, made of such stuff as had faced the descendants of Cortez and the Aztec children at the Alamo and San Jacinto. Jefferson Davis was one of their colonels, Henry Clay, jr., another, and Braxton Bragg commanded a battery of field artillery. But the personnel of that army has been written in letters of gold upon every cannon upon the terrible field of Beuna Vista which seemed to have lighted and aroused intellects whose influence is felt upon civilization to this day. Out of the smoke of that battle came men who have stamped their impress upon the brighter pages of the nineteenth century as no other event ever

It was on the 20th day of February, 1847, or forty-nine years ago, Colonel Ben McCulloch ected one company from the regiment of Texas rangers and started south from General Taylor's camp near Saltillo. He pro-ceeded leisurely for twenty miles and until the road ascended a considerable elevation which overlooked the plain below and beyond for thirty miles. Far in the distance he and everal of his men plainly detected a vast body of troops in motion and marching in their direction. It was 4 o'clock, a bright, peautiful afternoon, and all the country already clothed in spring verdure. Nearer they came, until the vast advancing columns had disappeared in the twilight, soon foilowed by the reflected light of many thousand campfires upon the horizon. To a sol-dier there is no mistaking that light, and to the practiced eye a good estimate, but not an accurate one, can be made of the strength of the army beneath them. Colonel McCulioch dispatched all his men

except four back to General Taylor, with instructions to urge their horses with all their strength, telling him that a Mexican army of five or six times his number was within one

IN THE MEXICAN CAMP.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st these faithful troopers were in front of their inside giving him their tremendously imporcant information. The great soldier listened upon the side of his cot. When the story had been told he quietly and in a calm tone said to his chief of staff:

Beat the long roll." In twenty minutes more his army was in motion, marching to a little hamlet seven miles from Saltillo, called Buena Vista, with a sharp ravine for its center and high ridges upon either side. He was indebted to General John E. Wood, of New York, for the selection of this ground, and which was so formed that our flanks were naturally protected. By moon of that day, the 21st, our army was in position, with every piece of artillery in place and every man at his post calmly waiting the attack.

But to go back to Colonel McCulloch. "Giving my horse to my men," he said to me, "and instructing them to return to our army as soon as they saw the Mexicans begin their march in the morning, and by which they might know I had been captured, I started down the road toward their camp fires. Walking as noiselessly as a cat I slowly and cautiously approached, hoping every moment to see their outside picket. I thus crept along the lonely road for four miles and at last heard the footfall of the sentinels as they with measured tread paced to and fro, wheeling and returning as they met. I left the road for the reason I could be seen farther down it and went in toward the right. Stepping as lightly forward as possible I was glad I heard no sticks breaking under my feet. But I had on a canteen, which would occasionally strike a limb or twig and make

"I was then within fifteen paces of the line and right opposite the point where the sentries would meet. Getting down upon ees I waited until they met, wheeled ad nearly reached the other end of their respective beats. I then rose up and passed their line at the meeting point and essed as one of them was among Santa Anna's men. My object was to obtain the It was now past midnight and the whole army asleep except such as were on duty. Supposing I was one of these I passed from regiment to regiment, brigade to brigade, without challenge or suspicion. The challenging watch word and the answer were never given or required within the lines. By counting the stacks of muskets had no trouble determining the number of infantry, counted his cannon gun by gun and cavalry horse by horse.

"The illustrious Mexican commander-inchief was asleep in a magnificent tent made of blue and red silk, but as it was surrounded by a splendid line of sentinels I did not go near k. His pure white Arabian horse, staked twenty paces, perhaps, from the sentinels, tempted me. To mount and rush upon him out of the lines would have been a romantic feat. But he had neither saddle nor bridle on-it would certainly have ly capture and the failure of General Tay-Mexican that ever lived, and one of the finride his own favorite steed during the bloody count his infantry was 16,000, cavalry 2,300, articlery 1,500, sappers and engineers 1,000, or 20,860 all told, with possibly two thousand camp followers. I paid little attention to

in the morning and began seeking the exact where I left it, and you may imagine with what zest I enjoyed that morning dram of the excellent brandy it contained. It was just breaking day when I got back to my men, and, putting spurs to our steeds, we were in the American lines soon after their dispositions at Buena Vista and General Taylor in full possession of all I had learned during that night."

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

rived in front of General Taylor just before charge of cavalry, which struck an Indiana regiment, which broke and fied from the field. Had it not been checked Washington's battery would have been captured, General Taylor's left wing turned and his army made orisoners of war.
In this crists of the battle he ordered the First Mississippi Rifies, Col. Jefferson Davis, into the breach. Magnificently the dark

gles toward the enemy. It is just possible the Colonel remembered Napoleon found such ground at Quartre Bras and turned it to great advantage. At any rate the Mississippians, instead of being formed in the usual straight lines of battle, were formed along its angles, the right and left wings obliqued inward, and thus in position for an

In the meantime General Mignon had formed his cavalry for the second charge. After his line had been dressed and just be-fore the bugle sounded Gen. Santa Anna, mounted upon the beautiful charger seen the night before, and dressed in full uniform, galloped from left to right, in front and in full view of both armies. So soon as he disappeared around and behind the right wing the Mexican bugle sounded. Each man and apparently each steed knew what i First at a walk, then at a gallop, then the rowel went into the flank, and on, in seemingly irresistible fury, the two thousand horsemen came at the solid immovable line of riflemen in front. The mouth of the "V" is reached, the charging line begins to double upon itself, more and more as it approaches the apex, and when midway of the sides of its triangle a clear, musical voice rang out as it gave the com-

"First Mississippi! Ready! Aim! Fire!" The peals of a thousand rifles were heard and over 500 saddles were empty. The line was restored. The army saved from defeat. This did not end the bloody contest. It raged throughout the 23d, and on that day Colonel McKee and Lieut. Col. Henry Clay fell while gallantly leading a charge of Kentucky cavalry.

That night Santa Anna left the field and retreated to fight General Scott from San Juan d'Ulloa to the Bellen Gate. Brave native of an unfortunate country! You defended it with a sagacity, a courage and genius worthy of a better success. With armies formed by a race enervated by the intense heat of a tropical sun you met and almost crushed northern armies composed of the finest physical men on earth. Buena Vista campaign was as brilliant in conception as that of the Ulm of Napoleon, and like this, the Waterloo was a base critism. And as the cowboy of the Alps told

tle in favor of Wellington, so did Ben Mc-Culloch prevent you from surprising and capturing General Taylor and his army. THE JURY SYSTEM.

Argument that It Should be "Improved" by Being Abolished. Chicago Post

The way to improve the jury system is to bolish it. Never was there another relic of blind, unreasonable support of the people, nor so utterly subversive of all the rights it was invoked to maintain. The jury system, as exemplified in actual, daily practice throughout the United States, in courts of every degree of decorum, from the yawning panel in the Police Court to the substantial dozen who -science and arts. It was the magic roar a rank and outrageous mockery. It is the most expensive adjunct of our judicial system, and its results are the most worthless. It is above all things a breeder of bribes, a refuge for ignoramuses, a castle from which to work in safety any sort of injury, a use-less, idiotic, malice-infested and ghost-supported pest. There has not been a litigant in the last fifty years who was profited the weight of an honest penny by the interven-tion of a jury. And the litigants who have suffered are named legion, while the public which has paid for the larger portion of the bill is patient and long-suffering beyond al

> Absolutely, a jury is helpless, except to work injury. It is more helpless than the sparrows that twitter on the window sills, powerful than armies in the ability to do a wrong. The system is the most contradictory and anomalous thing civilized men ever regarded soberly. A jury is the judge of the evidence, yet the court can order a certain yerdict, and may set a wordict and to the graduates generally get good value for their verdict, and may set a verdict aside if it is not in accordance with the evidence. The jury is a co-ordinate branch of the court, ye the judge may send a juryman to jail-or all recognize him as a superior. Jurymen are the bulwark of American liberties, the safe guard of freemen, the chosen "peers," and yet they may be bullied and browbeaten and insulted and ordered about by every little scrap of a lawyer who can borrow his way

As a matter of fact, few men are tried by their peers, and few cases see a jury of qualmen on both sides of the ocean; a case, in to every word while yet undressed and seated short, involving millions. And yet that sort of thing goes on every day. The rag-tag and bobtail gets into the jury box by a system that, like the peace of God, passeth all un-derstanding. It is paid a price which wouldn't hire competent men. Evidence which not a man of the twelve can under-stand is projected at the jury for days at a time. Matters of the nicest balancing are given for this indifferent body of men to de-termine. No wonder the old lawyer said if there was anything God Almighty didn't jury would bring in.

But it is in criminal trials that the gravest injustice is done. Now, as in civil trials the rights of each party are equally sacred, so in criminal trials the public is as much entled to consideration as is the man accused Absolutely, if guilty, the man should be pun ished; and the measure of his guilt should be the measure of his punishment. There should be no guess work about it. But the jury, after being selected in a dark, mysterious way, is placed in the box, and the law-yers whet their wits upon the twelve. They are accused, covertly, of using undue in-fluence to get on the jury, of being there for a sinister purpose, of desiring to do any-thing rather than the fulfillment of their oaths. A talesman cannot get up and knock a lawyer down. He would be put in jail for contempt, instead of being liberated for manliness. And yet, what can the lawyer do? He knows that only by treating every juror as a scoundrel can he hope to get the service of an honest man. Isn't it ridicu-

and has just been detected. Another judge has publicily declared he knows a jury was other juryman admits that his initials are different from those to which he responded when he helped give judgment for more money than he had ever owned.

There are unnumbered cases. We chased

a man to Canada a few years ago because every one knew he was corrupting juries, and had made a living at it for years. There are half a dozen men in this town who can get a jury to acquit or save by disagreement any man so elected. Their friends are beyond the reach of punishment. There are three lawyers who will, to an absolute certainty, secure an acquittal or a before the jury is drawn. And one of them can come into a case the day the panel is called and guarantee a disagreement at the least. Scandals without number illus-

to trusting your life, your liberty or your fortune to any single human intelligence? But one man decides it, anyway. All twelve must agree or there is no verdict. It were too much to describe how they arrive at a verdict sometimes; but that sacred fetich, a verdict, there must be, or the whole work must be done over. Any one man of the twelve may prevent it.

There was a reason for juries when they came. When Magna charta was signed a jury really stood for something-and sat for something, too. It did protect the free-men. But the judiciary is different now. It is far more intelligent, far more cultured, far better informed, certainly as unprejuage jury ever seen in the box.
If the rule should fail when the reason fails, why should the jury system outlive all apology, and survive every attribute save that of ill fame?

Pensions for Veterans.

The applications of the following-named Indianians have been granted: Original-Thomas Knerr, Rossville: Louis Siebert, Tell City (special, May 22); John F. Hartsock, Garrett. Restoration and Reissue-William H. Hayes, South Bend. Restoration, Reissue and Increase—(Special, May 2) Henry C. Cline, Windsor.
Increase—Francis H. Behymer, Terre Haute; Green K. Stewart, Marengo; Abraham Arnold, Napoleon; James W. Hinton, Terre Haute; Zachariah Lape, Covington; Waiter Francis, Elkhart; George Blouer, Cochran.

Ressue-James W. Sines, Bringhurst; William Johnson, Hatch Mills; Daniel Seifert, Original Widows, etc.—Louisa Miller, Bremen; Philip A. Hull, Monticello; minor of George W. Wilson, Mount Liberty; Anna M. Schindler, New Corydon; Eliza J, Scott,

Mexican War Survivor-Edward Tharley. New Washington. Mexican War, Widow-Flora E. Hatchett, Widow, Indian Wars-Eliza Cossell, Mount

Right Name. blue line of one thousand men came up, with
every man knowing the day depended on him,
and every man knowing he was led by a
bero of the truest steel. But what is this in
their front? An ugip little ravine in the

SECOND ANNUAL SUMMER SEASON OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Pensance" the First Bill and the Cast a Strong One.

The Temple Opera Company, which opens at Wildwood to-morrow night in "The Pirates of Penzance," had a rehearsal yesterday and proved to the few who were permitted to take in the preliminary performance that this year's company is much superior to that of last season. 'The Indianapolis public is familiar with the operatic ability of Mr. Temple and Josephine Knapp, but the rest of the company will be in the nature of a treat. In George Lyding, Mr. Temple has an operatic find, while Walter Langley, the basso, who sings the Pirate King, and Belle Travers, the soubrette, and Della Niven, the contralto, are all away above those generally heard in summer opera aggregations. The chorus is another strong feature of this year's company. The most of the chorus people are direct from the Francis Wilson opera and the music of "The Pirates" was simply "chewed up," as they say in stageland slang when they want to compliment a chorus. The cast of "The

Pirateg" will be as follows: Major General Stanley.. Edward P. Temple Blucher to "take this road and leave that one alone," and thus turned the tide of bat-Chorus of Pirates and Policemen.
Isabel......Miss Josephine Knapp
Edith.....Miss Belle Travers
Ruth, a Piratical Maid of all Work....

Chorus of Major General's Daughters. The arrangements at Wildwood for the second season of summer opera are more commodious than the temporary affair of last summer. All seats are reserved and may be checked off until 6 o'clock each day at the feudal ages so fortunate in retaining the | the Big Four ticket office. Bicyclers can ride to the park on their wheels and have them checked free. Performances will be given every night and in case of rain the side curtains to the auditorium can be dropped quickly and the audience protected as well as if in the best down town theater.

Belasco Gets \$75 An Hour.

Apopos of heavy incomes, here is David the plaintiff of a cause celebre, asking \$65,-000 from N. K. Fairbank for teaching Mrs. Carter how to act. To look at Belasco you would not think he was wealthy. Yet his earnings from one source or another amount to about \$50,000 a year. He derives handsome royalties from a half dozen plays, for age has little appreciable effect on a Belasco piece, and the Frawley stock company is performing its author's work at present in San Francisco, while "La Belle Russe" is when it comes to adding to the chance of a being done in Germany. We have been inmoney by subsequent success on the stage. His latest achievement was Mrs. Carter, whose performance at the Herald Square of them, if he likes, because they refuse to last season placed her easily at the front of native emotional actresses. Belasco began to train Mrs. Carter at a time when no manager in the country would have given her \$50 a week, and now she is valued at probably \$500 a week. The only Belasco pupils have not arrived at a cocess on the stage were Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., and Elsie De Wolfe, the first of whom exchanged the drama for matrimony, while the second still holds a secondary position in the Empire Theater Company. Other and more eminent disciples of David Belasco are Rose Coghlan, Maurice Barrymore, Cora Potquaintance with big affairs, a knowledge of | ter and M. B. Curtis, and the Sothern company may almost be considered his creation, for he trained both Sothern and his leading woman, Grace Kimball. This journal has no wish to show prejudice in a case that is now being argued before the jury, but it is perti-nent to state that Belasco has fought bravely for his star. "The Heart of Maryland" was offered to almost every manager in town and none of them would agree to the author's stipulation that Mrs. Carter must play the heroine. But Belasco insisted that his pupil must go with the drama, and he eventually carried his argument at the Herknow, it was what verdict an American ald Square. Nowadays when this matter is mentioned to our managers they make wry faces, for the play and actress that they con-temptuously rejected remained prosperous during the season. The only drama produced with entire success here last season was "The Heart of Maryland," and as the heroine of that story Mrs. Leslie Carter emerged from disaster into triumph. Whatever comes of this suit against the Chicago millionaire, Belasco has a good property in his play and actress. "The Heart" earned a heavy profi last season and it will be valuable on the road for several years to come

Notes of the Stage.

Laura Burt says she will act a Swedish Charles Dickson joins May Irwin as her comedian next season. Bettina Girard is now in the roof garden business doing a protean act. Joseph Arthur's forthcoming drama is called "The Cherry Pickers." Wilton Lackaye has accepted a play by Look at the state of the case. One judge | Wilton Lackaye has accepted a is trying a man who served under a name | Robert Drouet called "Colonel Bob."

Terry stayed over a week in New York. The Royal Opera at Berlin has purchased Kroll's Theater in that city for \$600,000. W. T. Carleton and his company are giv-ing comic opera in New York at the Grand Opera House.

On April 25, at Bellagio, Lake Gomo, Mme. Minnie Hauk lost her mother, who died at the age of sixty-four. C. W. Waite, of Union City, has leased the Cadwallader Opera House there and will act as manager of the same. Rudolph Aronson has obtained "The Geisha," a Japanese travesty current in Lon-don, and will use it at the Bijou.

Thomas Hardy has dramatized his novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and it may be that Olga Nethersole will appear in it. Charles Klein, author of "El Capitan," has signed a contract with William Harris to write a play for May Irwin for next season. Henry Bach, great-grandson of the great Sebastian Bach, has made his debut as pianist and composer at Hamburg, where he pro-Miss Della Niven, the contralto of the Sum-

mer Opera Company, has a highly cultivated voice and is expected to become one of the popular singers at Wildwood. It is said that Franklin Fyles's play, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," has made more

money in England than any American play that has been taken over there. At Lisbon attempts are being made to establish a national Portuguese opera. Nothing is said as to where the national composers and singers are to come from. Rogue's Comedy," has been successfully produced at the Garrick Theater, London. Mr. Willard plays the principal character.

Marie Corelli bas dramatized her latest book, "A Mighty Atom." The play will be a sort of tragic "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "The Captives," one of the plays of Plautus, has been played in Boston by the university students. They gave it in Latin text, and the tickets were printed in Latin. The play is only about 2,200 years old. Robert Downing will try a revolutionary play next season called "Putnam." He will figure as the hero of the wolf's den, the

drama covering seventeen years of Putnam's life. It is hoped it will not be in seventeen Edward Rose, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda," has dramatized Stanley Weyman's "Under the Red Rose." Charles

Frohman has secured the rights and John Drew and Maude Adams will appear in the The police force in Florence, Italy, seems to be in a sadly disorganized condition. A pianist living there was recently allowed to play for forty-six consecutive hours se-lections from "Faust," "Carmen," Caval-leria" and other operas.

Wagner is getting ahead of Verdi even in Italy. During the opera season at Turin, which closed on March 22, Wagner's "Gotter-dammerung" was given twenty-one times and Verdi's "Falstaff" five times. Puccini's "La Boheme" had twenty-three performances. The recent death of Henry Howe, the aged member of Henry Irving's company, leaves only two survivors of the original cast of "Money." These are Walter Lacy, who was the Bir Frederick Blount on that occasion, and Lady Martin (Helen Faucit), who was Jules Jouy, the writer of many of Yvette Guilbert's songs, among them "La Soularde." has gone mad. A performance to provide the money needed to keep him in a private any-

lum has been gotten up by the poet, Coppee, and critic Sarcey. Jouy was a commonplace-looking, fat little man, very particular about his dress and umbrella. He imagines he has a handkerchief worth 70,000,000 francs.

A voting contest to decide who are the three most beautiful women on the French stage was recently arranged by a Paris daily newspaper. On 7,000 slips sent in Mlie. Cleo de Merode, dancer at the Opera, obtained 3,076 votes, Miss Sibyl Sanderson, of the Opera, 2,295, and Mlie, Wanda de Boneza, of

the Odeon, 1,884. Sarah Bernhardt claims that the wearing of diamonds destroys the best expression of the face, dims the fire of the eyes and makes the teeth look chalk. Her fad, however, is for costly gowns, the last magnificent acquisition being trimmed with turquoises, and the train lined with the skins of two undred ermines.

Miss Josephine Knapp, prima donna of the Temple Opera Company, that will open Wild-wood to-morrow night, has recently returned from an engagement at Halifax, which she says was the worst place in which she ever appeared. Miss Knapp did not go into details, but it is understood Halifax is as hard up for money as some of the mining towns in Indiana.

Michot, the original Romeo in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," when that opera was produced at the Theater Lyrique, in 1867, died on April 25 at the age of sixty-six. As a young man he was a waiter in a cafe at Lyons, where the beauty of his voice attracted the attention of Adolphe Adam, the composer, who brought out M. Michot in his own opera, "Richard Coeur de Lion," in

The discovery of a hitherto absolutely unknown overture by Schubert, king of melodists, is great news for the musical world, and it has revived Sir George Grove's hopes that he may yet succeed in finding Schubert's missing symphony. It is to be feared, however, that the manuscript was sold to some grocer as wrapping paper, for the Viennese, when Schubert died, had no idea that he was a genius. When Schumann visited Vienna he found stacks of Schubert's immortal manuscrips dust-covered in his broth-

WESTERN WRITERS' PROGRAMME Meeting to be Held at Winona the Last of this Month.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Western Association of Writers will be held at Winona Park (Spring Fountain Park), Warsaw, Ind., June 29 and 30 and July 1, 2 and 3. The programme is as follows: -Monday Evening, June 29 .-

Reception and annual reunion, Winona

-Tuesday Morning, June 30 .-Reports of committees; election of mem-S. M. B. Piatt; sketch, Miss Eva Fitzgerald;

-Tuesday Evening .-Poem, Mrs. Louise B. McClain; the president's annual address, "The Literary Out-look," W. H. Venable; annual poem, John James Piatt; poem, Miss Evaleen Stein; paper, "Dramatic Literature," Mrs. Ida May Davis; poem, Benjamin S. Parker; oration, "Fame," Miss Minetta T. Taylor. -Wednesday Morning, July 1 .-

Poem, Mrs. Eleora Stearns Venter; sketch, "An Old-time Legend," W. R. Halstead; paper, "The Western Association of Writers— What are its Possibilities?" George S. Cottman; poem, W. P. Needham; poem, Mrs. Elizabeth Hiatt Gregory; paper, "Methods of News-gathering," C. R. Williams; poem, David Starr Jordan; paper, "Literary Work and the Newspaper Office," Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry Haire; sketch, Mrs. S. S. Harrell; paper, "Insanity and Genius," Ernest P. Bicknell

-Wednesday Evening .-Poem, Herman Rave; paper, "Indiana in Literature," J. L. Smith; character sketch, Mrs. Minnie T. Boyce; poem, Mrs. Bertha S. Farrow McNay; paper, "A Greek from the Ghetto," Noble C. Butler; poem, E. E. Edwards; paper, "Wordsworth," F. F. Oldham. -Thursday Morning .-

Poem, Mrs. Bessie H. Woolford; paper, "The Spiritual Element in Literature." Ella Adams Moore; sketch, "Ninety-nine Jacks." J. Soule Smith; chapter from an unpublished J. Soule Smith; chapter from an unpublished novel, by the author of "Etidorpha," John Uri Lloyd; poem, Coates Kinney; paper, "Recent Facts Concerning the Mound Builders," Warren K. Moorehead; sketch, "And a Little Child Shall Lead Them," Lawrence C. Carr; poem, Joe S. Reed; paper, "A Bibliographic Curiosity and Hints on Proper Bibliographic References," R. Ellsworth Call; paper, "The Land of Kalevala," John M. Crawford. -Thursday Afternoon .-

Memorial meeting. David D. Banta. Me-morial by Joseph Swain. -Thursday Evening .-

Poem, Mrs. Myrtle Koon Cherryman; paper, "A Plea for Broader Vision," J. H. Claypool; poem, W. W. Pfrimmer; paper, "France in the Velley of the Mississippi," Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., honorary secretary and ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada; poem, Jethro C. Culmer; paper, "Robert Browning, his Work for Literature and Art" Miss Josephine Brooks; poem and Art," Miss Josephine Brooks; poem, Miss Eva Best.

-Friday Morning .-Poem, James Newton Matthews; paper, "Daniel Kirkwood," Joseph Swain; poem, G. Henri Bogart; paper, "Is History a Science?" John Clark Ridpath; poem, G. M. Ballard; paper, R. W. McBride; poem, Miss Katharine E. Carmany; sketch, Allen Bottsford; paper, "The Logic of Evolution," John A. Kersey; poem, S. B. McManus.

-Friday Evening .-The annual banquet. Adjournment.

FROM THE BICYCLE BOXES

The Outing Club will run to Greenfield to-

The Onion Club will go to Greenfield to-The P. P. Cycle Club will go to Martins-Robert Sweeney will make a business trip to Noblesville and neighboring towns this

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eagle will ride to Greenfield to-day. There will be a picnic to-day at Butterfield's grove, three miles north of the fair grounds on the Noblesville road, arranged

especially to attract bicycle riders. The Indianapolis Bicycle Club will make runs in two divisions to-day. Most of the members will go to Lebanon, while a few will make the familiar run to Cartersburg. It is said that among those who attended the State pharmaceutical convention was a larger per cent. of bicycle riders than in any convention that has ever been held in this

Last week Frank Jolless escorted a party of fifteen young ladies over the principal paved streets of the city on their wheels. The ladies presented him a memorial of the

The Indianapolis road race compares fa-vorably with the great Irvington-Milburn race of New York. That course is twentyfive miles in length. This year there were only 118 entries.

A party of ladies and gentlemen passed through the city last week en route from Chicago to Boston. One man was fifty-five years of age. They expect to ride at easy stages the entire distance. Ernest Gates and Earl Jones rode to La-loga, via Crawfordsville, last Sunday and

returned the same day. They went on a tandem. The distance of 109 miles was made Greenfield is rapidly gaining in popularity as a place for wheelmen to spend Sunday. They say the popularity is largely due to the fact that a fifty-cent dinner is served there for twenty-five cents, including fried

A crowd of Y. M. C. A. cyclists made the trip to Millersville Wednesday evening. Next Wednesday two parties, the "scorchers" and the "hang-backs," will leave the association hall at 7:15 for Broad Ripple. They invite bicyclists to join them.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Columbus, O., passed through the city Wednesday on their way to Springfield, Ill. They were both riding Crescent wheels, and stopped a short time at the H. T. Hearsey agency. Mr. Harris is connected with the Press-Post, of Co-The Taily-Ho Wheelmen, of Crawfords-ville, will formally open their new clubrooms next Sunday, and an invitation is extended to all wheelmen to join them in the merry-making of the day. The club agrees to check all bicycles free of charge and to treat all visitors in the most hospitable fashion.

A few of the young people of the East End made up a party Decoration day and rode to Cumberland and back. Among the members of the party were Miss Martha Williams, Miss Katie Warren, Miss Grace Warren, Miss Ida Hermann, Miss Mabel Graham and Messrs. Sharpe, Gillette, Aufderhelde, Mason, Brady and Wilding. A local bicycle paper contains the following advice to wheelmen: "Don't stop at a farmhouse along the route and quench your thirst with milk. Heat from exercise will curdle it, and a stomach filled with smear-kase is as bud for the rider as a road filled

CYCLE BOARD OF TRADE TALKING OF BUILDING A FOUR-LAP CIRCLE.

Also Arranging to Have a First-Class Summer Race Meeting-Combined Horse and Bicycle Races.

A cement track and a first-class bicycle race meet are the topics that are just nov engrossing the minds of some of the leading spirits in the cycle board of trade. The success of the Memorial day race has stirred up the board a little. This race was managed by the Indianapolis Cycle Club, and the board had nothing to do with it except that many of the board members are members of the club and assisted in the

A committee composed of Harry Hearsey, Tom Hay and L. M. Wainwright has been appointed by the board of trade to make a report on the feasibility of a cement track and to select a date for a big summer meet. These men are all known as hustlers in this line of work, and will, no doubt, bring about a first-class race meet. They will endeavor to get a date that will bring a large number of the crack riders of the country here. Indianapolis has never failed to offer good attractions, and always gives good reception to those who come to participate in such affairs.

In this regard there is already a plan on foot for a combined horse and bicycle meet at the fair grounds on the Fourth of July. The Indianapolis Driving Club proposes to give such a meet. It will be made a picnic affair for an all day outing. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, there will be bicycle and horse races all day except period of two hours from noon until 2 o'clock. Two bands will be present to furnish music. It is expected that many peo-ple will spend the day at the grounds and take their dinner baskets well filled for a regular picnic. It is believed that such a programme would fill the fair grounds fuller than it was ever filled before.

There has been a decided change in the habit of many women in the last six weeks, but it has come about so gradually that it is scarcely noticeable. This change is in the pers; reports of officers; appointment of com- large number of women that may be seen on mittees; miscellaneous business. Poem, Mrs. the streets any day walking about wearing paper, "What it all Means," D. P. Baldwin; poem, Clarence Martin; lecture, "Under Pressure," Mrs. Lida Leasure: poem, Mrs. Julia C. Aldrich; sketch, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood; poem, Tucker Woodson Taylor; paper, "Early Literature of the Miami Valley," Laurence Mendenhall.

short skirts. A few months ago, when there was a lively discussion as to the best wheeling costume for women, there were many attempts to make a skirt that was long or short, as the occasion demanded. There were several kinds put on the market. They were designed so as to be shortened when the wearer was riding and dropped to their full length when walking. These were all more or less cumbersome, and did not meet with New Styles in WASH GOODS popular favor. It was then asserted by many that if the dress problem were simply let alone it would solve itself, and that the in-ventive genius of the country was being wasted when it was directed at a costume for

This assertion has proved to be a prophecy Now the ladies who ride are so numerous their wheels for a few moments when rid-ing, that the sight of a woman walking wearing a skirt that comes only to her shoe down town adopting their bleycle costume for the common one for a work dress. I this way the question has gradually taken itself out of the realms of discussion, and now there is no occasion for people to tax their brains with this once vexatious ques

The same is true to a great extent with the costume of men. The change from trous-ers to knickerbockers has been much greater than the shortening of a skirt about five inches, but it has come to be a regular thing for men to attend to their business wearing knickerbockers. There was an effort made early in the spring to organize a knicker-bocker club. The plan was for 150 young men to sign an agreement that they would wear knickerbockers to their work. The signatures were given slowly and with much reluctance, but as in the case of women, the question has solved itself.

Two months ago it was an unusual sight to see a man on the street during working hours wearing knickerbockers. It was so unusual that the wearer became an object of curiosity as soon as he appeared. Now it is quite different. The wearers of knickerbockers have become so numerous and common that most people do not even notice when they pass one walking on the streets. Thus these two questions seem to have settled themselves without the intervention of anything more than the ordinary common sense of the people.

The following rules for the use of public streets and roads have been going the rounds. They originated from the road law

Drivers and bicyclists must keep to the right when passing in opposite directions. The one on the right side has the right of way over an overtaking vehicle approaching on his own left. This is sadly and often viciously disregarded, with serious results, by drivers of wagons and cabs.

An overtaking bicyclist must invariably sound his bell on approaching, and pass

invariably on the left side of the vehicle or lcycle so overtaken. Bicyclists should never ride more than Where the road permits it drivers and bicyclists should invariably leave sufficient space on their left for an overtaking vehicle

to pass, and yet not infringe on the rights of an approaching vehicle.

A bicyclist should sound his bell at all crossings and on rounding all corners.
Bicyclists and drivers should slow down to "dog-trot") at all crossings and around

Bicyclists and drivers should never go faster than eight miles an hour. The pedestrian invariably has the right As between drivers and bicyclists on al occasions not provided for in the above regulations, the bicyclist has the right of

Rules 2 and 3 are almost invariably dis-regarded. These two rules are of as much im-portance as rule 1. They may be summar-ized as follows: Keep to the right when passing an approaching vehicle. Keep to the left when going in the same direction.

LAWS FOR LEAP YEAR. Act of the Scottish Parliament Passed

in the Year 1288. Philadelphia Examiner. Probably few spinsters who have been try-

Probably few spinsters who have been trying to gather up enough courage to take advantage of their customary privileges during leap year are aware that in two countries, at least, and more than six hundred years ago, laws were passed which gave women the right of proposing marriage. These enactments went even further than this. They also stipulated that, if the man whose hand they sought should refuse, he should incur a heavy fine.

should incur a heavy fine.

A searcher among the ancient records of Scotland has recently discovered an act of the Scottish Parliament, which was passed in the year 1288, which runs as follows:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of his maist blissit Begeste, ilk for the yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of blatthe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit gif he refuses to taik hir to be his lawfull wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum full wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum of ane dundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrohlt ane ither woman, he then shall be free."

A year or two later a law almost similar to the Scottish enactment was passed in France and received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage to the westward a similar privilege was granted to the maldens of Genoa and Florence.

maidens of Genoa and Florence.

There is no record extant of any fines imposed under the conditions of this Scotch law and on trace of statistics regarding the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or of the similar regulations in France, but the custom seems to have taken firm hold upon the popular mind about that time. The next mention of it is dated nearly four hundred years later, and it is a curious treatise called "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," which was published in London in 1606. In this quaint work the "privilege" is thus alluded to:

"Aibeit if now become a part of the com-

"Albeit if now become a part of the common law in regard to social relations of life, that, as often as every leap years doth return, the laydes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper, and, moreover, no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely." Up to within a century ago it was one of the unwritten laws of leap year that, if a man should decline a proposal, he should soften the disappointment which his answer

with bowlders." This information will be somewhat surprising to physicians, or, in fact, to anyone who has studied physiclegy even as it is now taught in the public land, and that is that leap year the "becheois."

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